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ANNVILLE: TOWNSHIP AND TOWN

READ BEFORE THE
LEBANON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

BY
JOSEPH H. WARNER
ANNVILLE, PA.

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The thanks of the writer are also due our worthy Secretary, Dr. S. P. Heilman, and others for information contained in these papers.

Annville: Township and Town

PART I.

I. Description.

In the heart of every American citizen there is an innate love for his country. And why should we not love our native land? But while we are deeply devoted to our country and all her institutions, it is eminently fitting that we should shower a bountiful portion of this love upon the particular community from whence we sprung, however humble it may be. Such love for his native community has impelled the writer to seek out all facts of interest relative to that part of Lebanon county which he, since his infancy, has fondly called home.

Journeying from the capital of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, toward the rising sun, about twenty miles distant, the traveler reaches a small stream of water winding about hills and purling through meadows on its way to join the waters of the Quittapahilla creek. This brook is known as Killinger's Run, and forms part of the western boundary of a tract of land lying between the Swatara creek and the South Mountains, and extending eastward with an average width of about four miles, containing about twenty-two thousand acres, and at present is divided into North Annville, South Annville and Annville townships.

This tract is situated in the very heart of the Lebanon Valley, which has been celebrated far and wide not only for its scenery,

but also for its fertile farms, its manufactures and the honesty and thrift of its people. The land is principally level and of the best limestone soil. In the Northern section rises a ridge of gravel land which is known as Gravel Hill. The soil is very fertile and some of the best farms in Pennsylvania are located here.

The tract is watered by the Quittapahilla* creek and numerous confluent streams. The Quittapahilla has its source about eight miles to the east, and winds its tortuous way westward to about the center of this tract, where it turns in a north-westerly direction and empties into the Swatara at the extreme northwestern corner of the territory here described.

This territory was included in that land purchased from the Indians by William Penn in 1736, which was known as Chester and Lancaster counties. It originally formed the western part of Lebanon township, Lancaster county, but upon the erection of Dauphin county in 1783, Lebanon township fell into that county. This portion of Lebanon township was erected into a separate township in 1799, and was named Annville township, presumably from the name of the principal town located therein. Annville township remained as originally constituted until 1845, when it was divided and the two parts named respectively North Annville and South Annville, and the boundaries as then fixed remained unchanged until 1908, when the town of Annville, with a small portion of surrounding country, was erected into a separate township as a preliminary step in securing better government, and is known as Annville township.

II. Settlement.

Before the advent of the white settler this tract was one vast

* The name Quittapahilla is derived from the Indian name Cul-te-pe-helle, which signifies a "spring that flows from among pines." The early Germans called it "Schlangenloch"; probably not without just cause.

forest, nature alone reigning here; even tradition is silent concerning it, and it seems a solemn peace rested over it as over hallowed ground, save when the cries of an occasional band of migrating Indians broke the stillness, or when two tribes, meeting in mortal combat, rent the air with their shrill war-whoop.

There is no evidence that any Indians had ever permanently settled here. The Indians who inhabited adjacent territory were the Mingo on the north, the Minsi on the east, the Shawanees on the southeast, the Conewagos on the southwest and the Susquehannas on the west. This territory lies almost centrally between their respective habitations and may have been the favorite arena in which to settle their disputes. Through wars among themselves their forces were well spent, so that by the time this section was opened for settlement there were but few Indians about, and although they frequently traversed the territory, they did not molest the settlers in their work of clearing the land and erecting their homes.

The settlement of Pennsylvania came at a time when all the world was agog with strife. From the time of the Reformation the governments of Europe were shaken by the almost incessant so-called religious wars. The vacillating rulers alternating their favor between Roman Catholic and Protestant, both churches suffered alike. This persecution was particularly severe in Germany and Switzerland during the first half of the eighteenth century, and many were driven to seek the hospitality of the Red Man in America rather than endure the torture in their native land.

The eastern part of the State had already been settled. A few Scotch-Irish adventurers had pushed their way westward, some of whom had located here, but finding the task of clearing the land very toilsome, they gladly sold it at the first opportunity.

The early German and Swiss settlers of this section came principally from two sources: either from Schoharie, N. Y., or direct from Europe. About 1720-25 a colony of Germans had settled at Schoharie, but the nefarious practices of the land agents caused them to leave there. Taking their journey southward along the Susquehanna river and eastward along the Swatara creek, they finally settled in eastern Lebanon and Berks counties. Some of these travelers may have dropped out of the line of march and settled here. At this date also the tide of German immigration turned to Pennsylvania. They came in such numbers that they were referred to by Secretary Logan as coming "in crowds, as bold, indigent strangers from Germany, where many of them have been soldiers."

A few Germans had settled in this section as early as 1719, among them Hance Bugholder (Berkholder), Benedictus Brachbill (Brightbill) and Rudy Meyer. Among others who arrived later, with date of landing at Philadelphia, are the following:

- 1727—Hans Philip Schweickard, Johannes Barth, Abraham Ebersole.
- 1732—Matthias Boger, Philip Frank, Johannes Kreiter, Johannes Schnok.
- 1738—Hans Adam Heylman, Adam Ulrich.
- 1739—Nicholas Ellenberger.
- 1749—Nicholas Neu, Matthias Nofzger, Abraham Bauman.
- 1750—Henry Peter, Hans Blauch.
- 1752—John Adam Imboden, George Riegert, Johan Jacob Boltz.
- 1753—Johan Lorentz Siegrist.
- 1754—Johannes Reist.
- 1764—Peter Grebiel, Johannes Schertzer.
- 1765—Jacob Kettering.
- 1766—Francis Beler.

Many of these settlers, or their sons, acquired land, number of acres and date of purchase, as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Adam Bard, 100 acres, 1766. | Jacob Nofzger, 150, 1755. |
| Michael Baughman, 300, 1738. | Jacob Blouch, 60, 1772. |

Jacob Behm, 25, 1753.
Jacob Boltz, 100, 1753.
Matthias Boger, 15, 1765.
Ulrich Burkholder, 200, 1742.
John Kreiter, 100, 1751.
John Ellenberger, 10, 1772.
Abraham Ebersole, 25, 1754.
Adam Heilman, 150, 1747.

Abraham Raiguel, 50, 1770.
Abraham Raiguel, 50, 1775.
Peter Reist, 40, 1754.
John Siegrist, 100, 1742.
John Snogh, 150, 1754.
John Troxel, 50, 1768.
Adam Ulrich, 232, 1751.
Andrew Miller, 232, 1747.

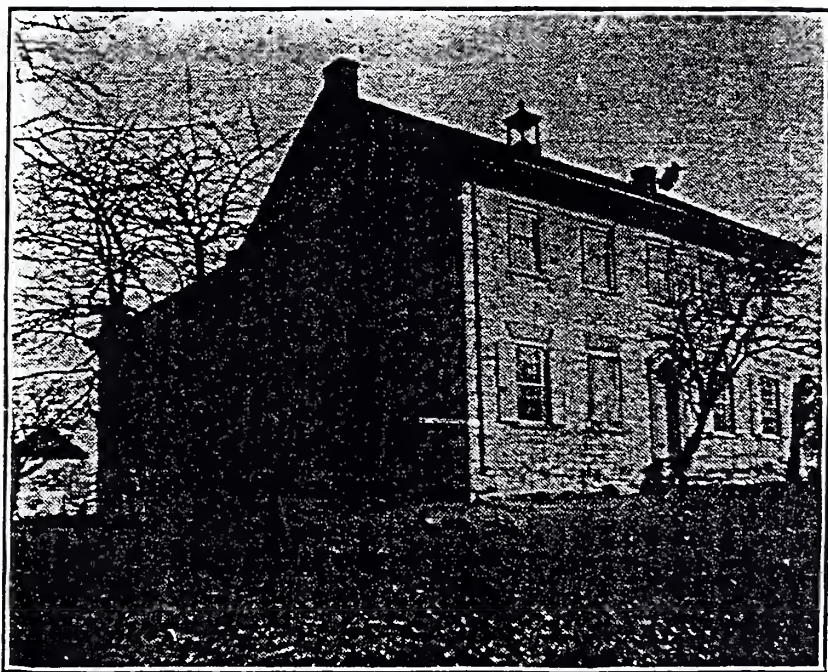


Photo by H. K. Beckley

THE OLD RAIGUEL MANSION
BUILT ABOUT 1775

These settlers purchased their land direct from the Provincial land agency, paying therefor from 3 pounds to 5 pounds sterling per acre. Some of them, however, lacked the ready

money and paid for their land a yearly rental of 3 pence to 5 pence per acre until the whole amount was paid.

III. Growth in Population.

The growth in population during the first quarter century was very slow. On the assessment list for 1750 are found only twenty-five names of persons resident in this section:

Baughman, Michael.	Hailman, Peter.
Bowman, Henry.	Heisey, John.
Brechbill, Benjamin.	Kreider, Christian.
Brechbill, John.	Kreider, John.
Burkholder, William.	Long, Christian.
Burkholder, Ulrich.	Meyers, Jacob.
Ebersole, John.	Miller, Andrew.
Ebersole Peter.	Myers, John.
Ellenberger, Nicholas.	Ney, Nicholas.
Gingrich, Michael.	Noll, Benjamin.
Gingroch, Peter.	Peters, George.
Gingrich, Joseph.	Schnog, John.

Troxel, John.

Five years later, 1755, the list contains, in addition to the foregoing, the following names:

Bachman, John.	Hailman, Adam.
Behm, Jacob.	Killingef, Jacob.
Blouch, Christian.	Kreiter, Martin.
Boger, Matthias.	Miller, John.
Boltz, Michael.	Peter, Henry.
Ellenberger, John.	Schweigart, Peter.
Frank, Peter.	Seegrist, John.

Ulrich, Adam.

The Indian uprisings in the eastern part of the Province had the effect of driving some of the settlers in the disturbed districts to seek homes where there was peace. Some of the new arrivals during this period may have come from such disturbed districts.

The list for 1758 contains a number of new names, but most likely they were members of the families previously mentioned. The only new family names appearing are those of Clark (Abraham) and Staupher (Christian). The tax return for 1759 contains forty names, only one of which, Rish (or Reist) appears for the first time. The list, with amount of tax paid by each follows:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bachman, John.....	0	15	0	Gingry, Yost.....	0	17	0
Bachman, Michael.....	0	5	0	Heisy, Christian.....	0	8	0
Beam, Jacob.....	0	10	0	Heisy, John.....	1	0	0
Bowman, Henry, Jr.....	1	5	1	Heisy, John, Jr.....	0	7	0
Brechbill, Nicholas.....	0	10	0	Hoykman, Adam.....	0	10	0
Bultz, Michael.....	0	5	0	Hoylman, Peter.....	0	5	0
Burkholder, Christian....	0	15	0	Knoll, Pence.....	0	3	6
Clark, John.....	0	16	0	Long, Christian.....	1	2	0
Cryder, Christian.....	0	12	0	Long, Herman's land....	0	7	6
Cryder, George.....	0	8	0	Mire, Jacob.....	0	7	6
Cryder, John.....	1	7	0	Mire, Widow.....	0	7	6
Droxel, Abraham.....	0	3	0	Nye, Nicholas.....	0	5	0
Ebersole, John.....	0	6	0	Peter, Henry's land.....	0	2	0
Ebersole, Peter.....	1	0	0	Plouch, Christian.....	0	4	0
Elinbarger, Jacob.....	0	12	0	Rish, Peter.....	1	0	0
Ekinbarger, John.....	0	5	0	Segrist, John.....	1	2	0
Frank, Peter.....	0	15	0	Snoke, John.....	0	4	0
Gingry, Peter.....	0	7	0	Stouffer, Christian.....	0	12	0
				Ulrich, Adam.....	1	0	0

The list for 1780 contains one hundred and eleven names. Those family names appearing for the first time are: Bard, Baylor, Biely, Detweiler, Ensminger, Forney, Grebiel, Gundrum, Karmany, Kauffman, Matter, Mitchell, Moulfer, Nofzger, Ragucl and Xander.

As Lebanon township became more densely populated the administration of the affairs of government became more difficult, and therefore in 1799 the court of Dauphin county was petitioned to divide the township. At the June session the court appointed viewers to fix the boundary lines, and at the

September session the report of the viewers was confirmed, and the new township given the name Annville.

The first assessment list of the new township taken in 1800, contains the names of 232 taxable inhabitants, 95 of which have their first appearance on the records of this section, and are as follows:

Achenbach.	Hoover.	Richard.
Achey.	Hostetter.	Rumberger.
Alleman.	Howarter.	Runkle.
Baumgardner.	Jordy.	Rupp.
Becker.	Jung.	Shaak.
Bergenhoff.	Jungst.	Shally.
Berry.	Kapp.	Shertzer.
Bickel.	Kean.	Shollenberger.
Biever.	Kitzmillier.	Showers.
Blecher.	Kline.	Siebolt.
Boughton.	Kook.	Sigley.
Boyer.	Kreamen.	Singer.
Breneiser.	Kuntz.	Smith.
Brubaker.	Landis.	Stamen.
Ditz.	Ledich.	Steel.
Doughlan.	Lehman.	Stein.
Douney.	Louden.	Stewart.
Elder.	Marshall.	Straw.
Esterlein.	Martin.	Strear.
Fegan.	McGill.	Thomas.
Fernsler.	McLaughlin.	Wagner.
Forney.	Mensingier.	Walter.
Franer.	Mentzer.	Ward.
Hagy.	Merritt.	Wentzel.
Hebling.	Mitchell.	Wert.
Henning.	Muma.	Wilhelm.
Herr.	Painter.	Williams.
Hershberger.	Rasor.	Wolff.
Hewer.	Raugh.	Zehring.
Hoffman.	Reigert.	Zent.
Holtz.	Reinoehl.	Zimmerman.

In 1805 Joseph Scott, in his "Geographical Description of Pennsylvania," gives the population of Annville township,

Dauphin county, as "Anvil, 1485 free persons." In 1845, when Annville township was divided there were in North Annville 204, and in South Annville 104 taxable inhabitants. The new Annville township has, by census taken in this present year (1909) 642 taxable inhabitants and a total population of 2503.

IV. Annville in the Wars.

To these people the welfare of their country has ever been dear, whether it were the commonweal of the people or invading armies landing upon our shores. German blood has ever been patriotic blood, and no cry of our country goes by unheeded.

The earliest opportunity the residents of the western section of Lebanon township had to manifest their love for their homes and adopted country came with the Indian uprisings in 1752. Hitherto the Indians who frequently traversed this section had been friendly to the settlers, but with the disturbances in the eastern part of the Province, these Indians changed their attitude toward the white people. No murders were committed; nevertheless the Indians became so troublesome and committed so many depredations that a company of volunteers was organized in Lebanon township in May, 1756. On the roll of this company appear the names of Adam Heylman, captain; and privates Balthaser Heylman, John Heylman, John Adam Heylman and Michael Heylman, who were probably residents of this section. Michael Boltz also served as a lieutenant in the First Provincial Battalion. A defense against the Indians was located in the northwestern section near the boundary of East Hanover township.

This story is told of these Indian depredations: One Sunday morning while Michael Shenk* and his family were attending

* Rupp, in his History of Lebanon County, says these cattle belonged to Adam Ulrich; but the Ulrichs of today say they were the cattle of Michael Shenk, a neighbor.

worship at the Hill Church, a party of Indians entered his premises, and finding the family all gone, they assailed the cattle, cutting out their tongues. When Mr. Shenk returned home he found his cattle in such agony that he was compelled to kill them. Rev. George Lochman, pastor at the Hill Church in 1812, writing of these times, says that men carried loaded guns with them to church, to defend themselves against the Indians.

At this time the town of Annville was a mere hamlet: the people were few in number and without adequate means of defense. Upon the approach of a band of Indians the people were wont to seek refuge in the house of Adam Ulrich, about a mile northeast of the town. This was a large block house, built over a cellar dug in the side of the hill, which formed three sides of the cellar, the front being closed by a massive stone wall. The house above was supported by stone arches. There was a spring of water in the cellar, thus making an excellent place of retreat in time of danger. The old house was still standing in 1884, when it was razed and replaced with a handsome brick building.

The French and Indian War was a decisive struggle which ushered in an era of peace of two decades duration. Then came the struggle for independence. When the call to arms was sounded the first company to respond was that from Londonderry. On the roll of that company are the names of John Alliman, Christopher Null, George Null, and Stophel Shank, who resided in Lebanon township, near Londonderry. From other commands other names are gathered:

Jacob Matter, second lieutenant, enlisted 1775.

George Frank, ensign, enlisted in 1775.

Philip Frank and Christopher Frank, privates, served in 1775 and 1776.

John Meyer and Casper Peter, privates in Capt. Jacob Klotz's company of the Flying Camp, enlisted in 1776.

Henry Meyer, private, enlisted 1775.

John Smith served in Capt. Richard Manning's company in the campaign in New Jersey and around Philadelphia.

Peter Ensminger, lieutenant, enlisted in 1783, and in 1792, when a provisional army was raised, he was commissioned a captain.

Although but few of Annaville's citizens took up arms in this struggle, those who remained at home were not inactive in the cause of independence. On the hill on the south side of the creek at the foot of King street, Annaville, there stood an old stone building known as "die alt Boremühl." Here, it is said, during these trying times, were manufactured rifle barrels and bullets for use in the American army. Who the projectors of this enterprise were is not known—probably the Government and probably Abraham Raiguel, Sr., upon whose land the building stood. After the business was discontinued the building was converted into a dwelling and stood as late as 1840, but fell into decay until today nothing remains to mark the spot.

Annaville's citizens were generally loyal to the cause of independence, but there were a few, who on account of religious opinions refused to take the oath of allegiance. It seems also that there were several who actually aided the British cause.

During 1777 and 1778 large numbers of British and Hessian prisoners effected their escape from the prisons at Lancaster, Reading and Lebanon. When this became known to General Washington, he sent a regiment of Pennsylvania soldiers under Col. Hazen to overtake and arrest these prisoners. Beside many prisoners, non-associators also were arrested and after trial before Judge Jasper Yeates at Lancaster, were committed to jail until the close of the war.

Judge Yeates tells us in his notes of the trial of these persons, that on the 14th of May, 1778; there was found on the woodland of Michael Baughman in Lebanon township, by Daniel Youngblood "a large brass kettle almost full of bacon strawed over with ashes;" also "three barrels of whiskey buried in the ground in three different places, and also a bucket full of hog's

lard with one of the burls"; and "five hogsheads of wheat buried in his (Baughman's) clear field," * * * "Captain Michael Holderbaum, with Lieutenant Henry Kelker, siezed the articles and carried them into Annville, a small village about five miles from Lebanon town," but as they could not be left there without a guard, they were taken to Lebanon.

It never transpired what the object was in secreting these goods, but prior to this some parties "had secreted rifles and guns in the same land in 1776 when the militia were called into and served in the Jerseys." About a dozen non-associators were arrested and committed to jail at Lancaster, but were released upon giving bond for good behavior and taking the oath of allegiance.

The outbreak of the War of 1812 found the citizens of Annville township a unity, and the news of the outbreak of this war caused intense excitement, some fearing that the country might again fall under British rule. A number of Annville's young men were enlisted for service, but not being needed they were held in reserve at York, Pa., without opportunity to prove their valor. The time of their enlistment was from September, 1814, to March, 1815. Among those enlisted were:

Peter Achey.	Peter Reist.
Paul Boger.	Peter Ellinger.
Tobias Kreider.	Christian Siegrist.
Jacob Thomas	John Achenbach.
Corp. Henry Peter.	Michael Gingrich.
Corp. Conrad Smith.	Michael Long.
Christian Boger.	Henry Redich.
Jacob Heilman.	George Witmeyer.
John Miller.	George Noll.
Abraham Miller.	Jacob Noll.
Daniel Rauche.	Jacob Riggler, Jr.
Solomon Rauche.	Abraham Ebersole.
John Rauche.	Christian Snoke.
John Bender.	George Snoke.
Serg. Jacob Bachman.	Christian Nigh.
Corp. Henry Frank.	George Wolf.

George Motter.

John Smith, a native of Annnville, but at that time a resident in Ohio, engaged in packing and furnishing meat for the United States Army during the war.

The Mexican War (1845-47) did not pass by wholly unheeded by the people of Annnville, although no soldiers were



DAVID A. GRUBER
CAPTAIN CO. K, 93D REGT., PA. VOLS.

enlisted from these townships, as the army serving during this war was drawn mostly from the South and West. It is said,

however, that one, Anthony Clever, of Annville, served in this war, but his name could not be found on record.

The greatest of our American wars, and the one to which Annville contributed the largest number of her sons, was the great Civil War of 1861-1865. The sentiment in Annville was decidedly anti-slavery, and upon the first call of Governor Curtin for troops for three months' service several Annville men responded.

In 1861, however, came the true test of patriotism. Lebanon county was called upon to raise a regiment of soldiers, and though it seemed an impossibility it was accomplished. This was the gallant Ninety-third, which was mustered into service October 28, 1861, and discharged June 27, 1865. At the organization of this regiment Capt. Eli Daugherty organized a company composed of Annville men and was known as the Annville Guards. This company became Co. K of the 93rd regiment and did valiant service.

Co. C of the ill-fated 7th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, was raised in Lebanon county and had several Annville men on the company roll, three of whom laid down their lives, while others suffered a year's imprisonment in Andersonville. Other commands also did very commendable service. Of the 196 Annville men enlisted during this war (for which see Appendix), the following gave their lives in the cause of the slave:

William Auchenbach, corporal Co. K, 93d, wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; died July 16.

George W. Firestein, private Co. K, 93d, wounded at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862; died June 4.

Moses Grumbein, private Co. K, 93d, killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Adam Nye, private Co. K, 93d, wounded at Spottsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; died July 4.

Henry Ault, private Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., died at Camp Pierpont, December 17, 1861.

Noah Troxel, private, Co. K, 93d, killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.

Andrew Walters, private, Co. K, 93d, killed at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863.

George H. Walker, Co. F, 4th Cav., prisoner and died at Millen, Ga., September, 1864.

Wm. L. Ulrich, private Co. E, 50th, killed at Petersburg, June 17, 1864.

Michael Wagner, sergeant Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Henry Dillman, private, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., prisoner and died at Richmond, January 8, 1863.

William J. Forney, corporal, Co. I, 127th, killed at Petersburg December 13, 1863.

Amos Funk, private, Co. F, 93d, killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Jacob Troxel, private, Co. F, 210th, killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1864.

Annville also contributed liberally to the various emergency troops, and when, in 1863, the 48th Regiment was raised in Lebanon county, Co. F was made up entirely of Annville men under Rev. John Stamm as captain. But this company saw no other service than the hum-drum of camp life, having served only from July 2 to August 26, 1863.

In the Spanish-American (1898), the last of our wars, there were but few Annville men. The army which served during this war was composed principally of the National Guard of the various States. In the recruiting of these troops so many volunteers offered their services that the United States Government was compelled to turn them away. Consequently only four Annville men were enlisted (see Appendix). They were members of Co. H, 4th Regiment, and served in Porto Rico.

Several other young men from Annville, after the close of the Spanish-American War, enlisted in the United States regular army and did service in the Philippine Islands and various Western forts. The small number of men serving in this latter war is not an indication that patriotism is on the ebb in Annville. Should occasion demand, Annville would respond as heartily as she did in 1861. But now peace reigns, and

Hushed is the rolling drum. The bugle's note
 Breathes but an echo of its martial blast;
 The proud old flags, in mourning silence, float
 Above the heroes of the buried past.
 Frail ivy vines 'round rusting cannon creep,
 The tattered pennants droop against the wall;
 The war-worn warriors are sunk in sleep.
 Beyond the summons of a trumpet call.
 Peace spreads her pinions wide from South to North;
 Black enmity within the grave is laid.
 The church-towers chime their holy anthems forth
 To still the thunders of the cannonade.

V. Annville in Civic Affairs.

The citizens of Annville have always loved the pursuits of peace rather than the honor or fame of warfare. None, however, coveted political influence, yet some have been called upon to serve the State and county in various official capacities.

During Provincial days the Germans were debarred from holding any office under that government. They were, however, permitted to elect their own township officers. The method of conducting elections differed in different localities. What method was used in Lebanon township is not known, but it is most probable that the voters wrote their ballots, since the nearest printing house was many miles away.

That the citizens of the western section of Lebanon township were deeply interested in township affairs is evident from the lists of officers. There are no records of these officers prior to 1759, although Dr. I. D. Rupp tells us that Adam Ulrich served as tax collector in 1750. From 1759 until 1783 the following had served terms of office:

1759—Overseers of Poor, Michael Gingrich, Christian Long; Overseer of Roads, Peter Reish.

1762—Overseer of Poor, John Miller.

1764—Constable, Jacob Behm.

1766—Overseer of Poor, Nicholas Nye.

- 1767—Constable, Peter Reish.
1770—Overseer of Poor, Henry Peter; Overseer of Roads, David Baylor.
1771—Constable, John Siegrist; Overseer of Poor, Peter Frank.
1775—Overseer of Poor, Michael Malfier (Maulfair).
1776—Overseers of Poor, John Knoll, Christian Cryder.
1778—Constable, Michael Killinger.
1779—Constable, Peter Frank; Overseer of Poor, John Sweigart Imboden.
1780-1781—Constable, John Dutweiler.
1782—Overseer of Poor, Henry Bowman.
1783—Overseers of Poor, Nicholas Snock, Martin Ulrich.

David Marshall, a resident of the town of Annyville, was commissioned as Justice of the Peace, January 20, 1796, and re-commissioned from time to time, serving the office continuously until 1813.

At the first court of Quarter sessions of Lebanon county, held on December 13, 1814, Henry Redich was sworn in as constable of Annyville township.

Some of Annyville's citizens have been called to serve beyond the township borders. One native of Annyville, though a resident of Lebanon at the time of his election, Hon. John W. Killinger, represented this district in Congress at its 36th, 42d, 45th and 46th sessions. This district was represented in the State Legislature by four citizens of Annyville—George W. Hoverter, Theodore B. Kline, John H. Imboden and E. Benjamin Bierman.

In the offices of the county John H. Kinports served two terms as Associate Judge. Annyville gave to the county also two District Attorneys, six Prothonotaries, two Sheriffs, five Clerks of the Orphans' Court, five Registers of Wills, two Records of Deeds, three County Treasurers, two Coroners, eleven County Commissioners, two Deputy Surveyors and several Directors of the Poor.

Township officers can not be mentioned but among the early Justices of the Peace were Daniel Stroh, William Shertzer and Philip Stein. Among the later Justices Daniel Stein served the office continuously for twenty-nine years and Isaac Beaver for thirty-five years.

VI. Internal Improvements.

The State of Pennsylvania is justly entitled to the credit of having first directed public attention to internal improvements. Recognizing that some method of transportation between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers was necessary, a movement was set on foot to connect these two rivers by a canal. This canal was known as the Union canal and was begun in 1792 and completed in 1828. It crossed North Annville township, where the company had located large pumping stations to pump the water from supply dams into the canal. The expensive mode of operation and the superior shipping facilities afforded by railroads caused the company to abandon the enterprise in 1884.

Good roads also received the attention of the public spirited men. The Downingtown, Ephrata and Harrisburg Turnpike, better known as the "Horseshoe Pike," so named from its winding course, crosses the southern end of South Annville. The road was commenced in 1803 and completed in 1819, but was abandoned years ago by the company operating it, and is now a free public thoroughfare.

The Berks and Dauphin Turnpike, the principal thoroughfare between Reading and Harrisburg, crosses Annville township. The company controlling this road was chartered in 1805, but owing to the poverty of the people and the War of 1812 the project was abandoned for a time. In 1816, however, the work was again taken up and completed, the State lending aid. Several of Annville's citizens are directors of this company.

In 1857 the Lebanon Valley railroad was constructed, which in 1858 passed into the control of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company. This road crosses Annville township and consists of a double line of tracks with numerous sidings in and around Annville to facilitate shipping. The large amount of limestone and manufactured goods from the Annville station places the volume of business done here equal to that of many larger towns.

In the summer of 1890, one afternoon Joseph H. Kreider and Samuel L. Brightbill, while sitting in the office of the Annville Journal, discussed the necessity of placing Annville into closer communication with Lebanon, when one of them jestingly suggested the building of a street railway between the two towns. The jest turned to earnest and that same summer a meeting of prominent business men of Annville and Lebanon was called and a company formed and chartered for the construction of a street railway, and was known as the Lebanon and Annville Street Railway Company.

That same year the company constructed a line on Cumberland, Eighth and Maple streets, Lebanon. In 1891 the line was extended from Avon to Annville. In 1892 additional lines were laid in Lebanon, at which time also the Lebanon and Myerstown Street Railway company was formed and constructed a road from Myerstown to Lebanon, which in 1893 was leased to the former company. In 1899 the two companies combined and received a charter as the Lebanon Valley Trac-tion Company. They then extended their line in Lebanon and also built an extension from Annville to Palmyra, thus owning and operating twenty-three miles of road. This road crosses Annville township.

To these improvements is due much of Annville's prosperity. They afford excellent shipping and traveling facilities, placing Annville in easy access to the larger centers of business.

There are a number of small villages of more or less importance in North and South Annville townships. The population of these villages is made up mostly of farm laborers and retired farmers who are loath to leave the country. Nearly all of these villages contain a store, church, school or other distinguishing feature which makes them a distinct community.

BELLEGROVE is situated in North Annville, about two miles northeast of Annville and was formerly called Bellevue. This is an old settlement, among the early settlers in the neighborhood being the Boltzes, Bielys, Ellenbergers, Franks, Gundrums, Seltzers and Zimmermans. The town has two churches, and a general store. There are also two school houses in the vicinity. The Swatara creek passes just north of the town.

CLEAR SPRING, a hamlet in North Annville, sprung up in the vicinity of the extensive limestone quarries and about the flouring mill of Joseph H. Kreider and Son. The place receives its name from a large spring of very clear water flowing from under the road near the mill. Mrs. Joseph H. Kreider has the honor of having named the place. The early inhabitants were Americans, but the present population is made up mostly of Hungarian and Italian laborers. There is a school house not far distant. The Quittapahilla creek flows close by.

FONTANA, in South Annville, is located on the old Horse-shoe Pike. The earliest settlers here were the Bachmans, Forneys and Gingrichs. There is a church, a school house and a general store located here.

KAUFFMAN'S is situated in North Annville and receives its name from the church—Kauffman's United Brethren—located here. The hamlet consists of a number of houses built along the road leading from Lebanon to Bellegrove. The early settlers in this vicinity were the Fasnachts, Franks, Meyers, Ellenbergers and Kauffmans. There is a school house here.

There is also a cemetery here, controlled by the church organization. Here the family of Rudolph Meyer lie buried, one of whom died in 1728.

MOUNT PLEASANT, in South Annville, is a hamlet located on the Horseshoe Pike. The early settlers in this vicinity were the Brightbills, Ketterings, Kralls and others. Brightbill's meeting house and a school house are close by. The only business here consists of a creamery and milk separating station.

NEW MARKET FORGE is a village in North Annville. The early settlers here were the Lights, Blauchs, Snokes and Troxels. The Quittapahilla creek flows close by. Here there was located a large forge for the manufacture of iron forgings, around which the village sprang up. The forge was closed many years ago, the only business now remaining being a flouring mill.

SHANAMANTOWN is in North Annville and contains a school house. The place receives its name from the Shanamans, who were the first parties to locate there.

STEELTOWN is situated in North Annville between Bellegrove and Syner. The village contains a church, a school house, a general store and several workshops.

SYNER is situated in the northwestern section of North Annville, along the Quittapahilla creek at the place once known as the Factory Dam. Here early in the 19th century was located a large cotton mill. The village contains a general store.

UNION WATER WORKS is situated in North Annville and was settled at the time when the Union Canal was constructed through here, about 1825. Here were located the large pumping stations and dams of the canal company. Around these pumping plants the company erected a number of houses, but for many years the town made very little progress, although in later years great improvements were made until at present.

it is a village well worthy the name. Among the early settlers in this vicinity were the Blauchs, Bogers, Fernslers and Maulfairs. There are located here a church, a school house, a general store, an hotel and several workshops.

The town of Annville is the center of religion, education, business and industry of the three townships of this name.

PART II

I. The Town.

Early in the eighteenth century a party of Scotch-Irish immigrants wended their way across Lebanon township, following the course of the Quittapahilla creek, in quest of a suitable place to locate their homes. Coming to the bend in the creek, where it turns northward, they found land to meet their requirements and forthwith erected their rude dwellings. These settlers were few in number, and scattered their cabins about without any attempt at making streets. At that date very little land in the vicinity had been purchased; neither did these settlers purchase the land upon which they settled, and consequently found later that they were occupying land belonging to another.

The date of this squatter settlement is not known. The earliest mention of it is found in the reports of John Taylor, surveyor of the Province of Pennsylvania from 1730 to 1738. In 1735, he says he surveyed unto Michael Baughman a tract of land situated "on a large branch of the Swatara creek, near a small Irish settlement." It will be recalled that at this date the Quittapahilla creek had not yet been named by the white people. The Bachman farm, south of Annaville and bordering on the creek, has never been owned by any other than the Bachmans, and doubtlessly is the original tract mentioned by Taylor. If this be so, then that "small Irish settlement" was the embryo from which has grown the present town of Annaville. There was no name given to this settlement.

The settlement was not upon Baughman's land, but close to it. The land adjoining Baughman's on the west was later purchased by Abraham Raiguel. In 1747 Andrew Miller was granted a patent upon a tract of land containing 232 acres, upon which there was a small settlement. Miller's land adjoined Raiguel's on the west, so that the settlement on Miller's land was still not very far distant from Baughman's tract.

When Andrew Miller found that a portion of his land was already occupied, he graciously permitted these squatters to remain, but exacted from them an annual ground rent. Being without a name, it is probable that the settlement assumed the name of Millerstown upon Miller's coming into possession of the land.

This settlement was scattered about in the vicinity of Queen and Cherry streets. In 1763, the streets were regularly laid out by Miller, and Market (Main) street, north of Queen, was added. Not finding ready sale for his lots on Market street, Miller in 1764 sold to Adam Ulrich and Juliana, his wife, 131 acres described as beginning at the "corner of Cherry and Market streets, extending eastward along said Market street." Ulrich also laid out and sold lots in his portion, Tract No. 1 containing three acres, situated at the corner of Market and Cherry streets, being sold to Peter Becker in 1767. Abraham Raiguel, whose land adjoined Miller's and Ulrich's, also made an addition to the town.

The town as laid out by these three men extended from the Quittapahilla creek eastward as far as White Oak street. The streets run due north and south and east and west; some are rather irregular, being narrower on the north side of Main street than on the south side. Lancaster street, in particular, is very irregular; south of Main it is twice as wide as north of this street, and the northeast and southwest corners are directly opposite each other, giving the street an unsightly appearance.

Here is where the lands of the three owners adjoined, and in order to straighten the street either Miller or Raiguel would have had to lose all the land in the south side of the street. A quarrel ensued and in order to settle the dispute each agreed to put an equal portion of land into the street; the north part was taken entirely out of Ulrich's land, and Miller and Raiguel contributing the southern part.

Upon its completion the town received the name of Annville, presumably after the name of Miller's wife, Anna, or probably both Miller's and Ulrich's wives, Anna and Juliana, respectively. (Raiguel's wife's name was Elizabeth.) In old records the name appears variously as "Annwill," "Annville," and "Anvil," but it is supposed that Annville was intended. Squire David Marshall, writing two deeds upon the same sheet of paper, the first conveying a lot of ground from Andrew Carnitz to Joseph Sargent in 1801, spells the name "Anville," while in the second conveyance of the same lot, from Joseph Sargent to Patrick Ward in 1807, he spells the name "Anvile." The town was very generally called Millerstown until about 1850 and so appears in some records; though at no time had it completely lost the name of Annville. In the United States Postoffice Department, which established an office here in 1811, the town was never known as Millerstown.

The town, however, prior to 1800, made very little progress. In a letter to Jedediah Morse, the geographer, Captain Alexander Graydon gives a description of Dauphin county. The letter is dated: "Louisbourg, March 5, 1789," and among other things says: "The county comprehends ten townships and ten towns, vizt: Louisbourg or Harrisburg, containing about 130 dwelling houses * * * ; Lebanon, containing about 180 houses * * * ; Middletown, containing 90 odd houses * * * ; Hummelstown, containing about 35 houses * * * ; Annville or Miller's town, containing about 35 houses; Heidelberg or

Schaeffer's town, containing about 70 houses * * * ; Newman's town, containing about 25 houses; Williamsburg or Jones' town, containing about 40 houses * * *."

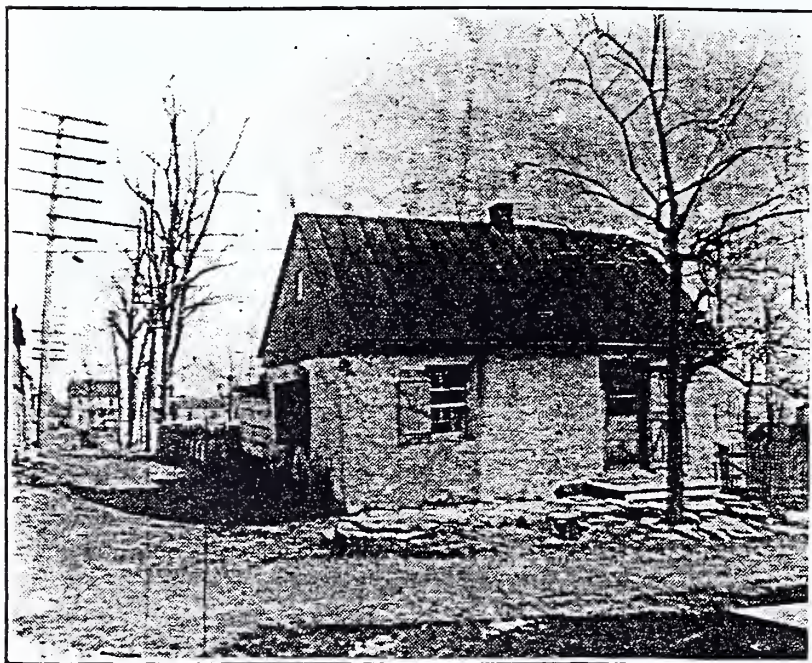


Photo by Beckley

HOME OF MRS. MARY GASS

Built prior to 1800; typical of the architecture of that day.

Shortly before the year 1800 Abraham Raiguel and Martin Ulrich (s. Adam) laid out an addition to the town extending from White Oak street to Ulrich street. In 1902 another addition to the town was made by A. S. Kreider, Tobias Bomberger, D. H. Meyer, C. V. Henry, D. Albert Kreider and others. From the original four streets, Queen, Market, Cherry

and Chestnut, the town has grown to nineteen streets, Main street being over a mile in length.

The early road between Annville and Lebanon lay over Queen street and south on White Oak, past Raiguel's (D. Kreider's) mill, and thence by a back country road to Lebanon. This road followed the creek for some distance, but was abandoned many years ago. In 1816 the Berks & Dauphin Turnpike Company constructed their road over Market (now Main) street, and on account of the great travel over that road Main street has become the principal street of the town.

As the land surrounding the early settlement was purchased mostly by Germans and as Germans began to settle also in the village, the Scotch-Irish took their departure, leaving very little of record behind them; therefore the names of the early settlers found on record are mostly German. Among these are the names of Aududelle, Auchenbach, Ault, Bard, Bender, Berry, Becker, Biever, Bodenhorn, Böltz, Carsnitz, Cassidy, Dady, Ellinger, Groh, Herr, Imboden, Marshall, Martin, Miller, Ney, Reddich, Sargent, Schmidt, Seaboldt, Stein, Stroh, Uhler, Ward, etc.

The people of Annville as a class are industrious and honest. Nevertheless the greatest swindle of its day was started in Annville. In 1797 Rev. Dr. John Dady, who had served as a soldier among the Hessians hired by the British government during the Revolutionary War, located in Annville. He set himself forth as both a physician and a minister of the gospel, and after practicing his nefarious impositions in this and other counties, was finally arrested with his accomplices, in Adams county, and sentenced to a heavy fine and imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The present town of Annville is situated about the center of the early Annville township. North of the town rises the Gravel Hill, and to the south also the hills rise gradually toward



JOHN MARSHALL, M. D.*

- One of Annville's Earliest Physicians

the South Mountains. The eastern and western sections of the town are practically level, while the central portion is situated on a series of terraces, Sheridan Avenue being about twenty feet higher than Main street, and Queen street being some feet lower than Main, thus giving perfect natural drainage to the creek which flows along the southern and western borders of the town. Substantial stone bridges span the creek at all roads crossing it.

For some years Annville has been seeking a better form of

*It is a noteworthy fact that for over a hundred years the Marshall family has been practicing medicine in Annville. The first was David Marshall, who also was justice of the peace in 1736. He was followed by his sons John, the above, and David, who later removed to Lebanon. They were followed by Joseph G. (s. John), and Edwin B. (s. Joseph). J. Edward (s. Edwin) is now in college with the study of medicine in view.

government than that of an ordinary country town, and to this end about 150 voters on July 20, 1908, petitioned the Court of Lebanon county for the erection of Annville into a separate township. The petition was granted and commissioners appointed who, on September 21, 1908, reported favorably, which report was confirmed. November 24, 1908, an election was held to decide for or against the proposed new township, which resulted in a vote of 446 to 186 in favor of the new township, and on December 14, 1908, the Court declared Annville a separate township. The ambition of its people now is to have a township of the first class.

II. Religious.

As religious devotion and education are characteristic of the German people, it is not surprising to find that almost as soon as they were firmly established in their new homes, they sought to establish houses of worship.

There is an old tradition saying that the Scotch-Irish settlers in the town of Annville had established a Presbyterian church; but there is no evidence to substantiate the statement. Tradition tells us there was a Presbyterian church a short distance west of Lebanon, and these early settlers may have been worshippers at that church.

Many Mennonites had settled in this locality at an early date, and had erected meeting houses, but no records have come to hand.

Among the churches of these townships the Hill Church is the oldest. The people were mostly of the Lutheran and Reformed persuasion. As early as 1733, Rev. John Casper Stoeber, a young Lutheran clergyman, began to gather a congregation. Rev. John George Lochman, D.D., in 1812, writing of the churches in Lebanon county, says: "Among these, the Hill

Church congregation is the oldest. "Already in 1733 it was gathered, at a time when the Indians still made frequent raids in the region and committed murder. Rev. J. C. Stöver was at the time the pastor, and took unto himself the scattered sheep. The congregation being gathered, they took a vacant tract of land and built a log church. They labored earnestly to place it under roof, and used logs as seats, and only after many years was it completed."

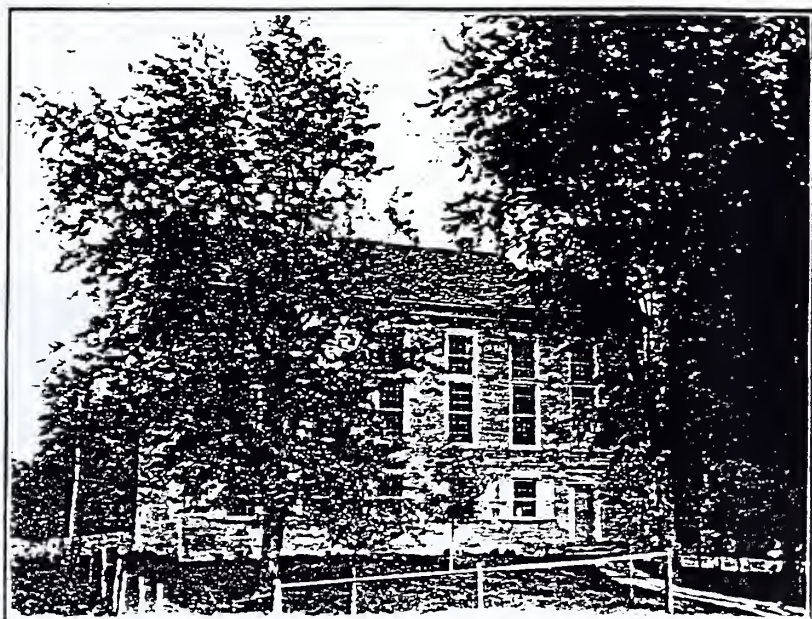
In the meantime a Reformed congregation also had been gathered, among its early pastors being Rev. Conrad Templeman. The two congregations united and completed the building, which was dedicated in August, 1744. These congregations in 1757 received from the Proprietors a warrant for sixty acres of land. The church was first named "The Church on the Quittapahilla," but later received the name "Berg Kirche" (Hill Church).

After the old log church had subserved its usefulness, it was replaced in 1837 with a brick building, which is still in use.

In 1903 the Reformed congregation built a handsome sandstone church building just north of the old Hill Church. They, however, still retain their property rights in the old church.

The people of the town of Annville, who also were mostly of the Lutheran and Reformed faith, worshiped at the Hill Church. But after journeying thither for about three score and ten years, they felt that they were able to organize congregations and build a church in the town. Accordingly the two congregations were organized and jointly erected a stone edifice in 1804 on South White Oak street, which was known as Jerusalem Church. The land upon which the church stood was donated by Adam Ulrich and Abraham Raiguel, a part of which was set aside as a cemetery.

These congregations also jointly established a parochial



Courtesy of A. C. M. Hiester

JERUSALEM CHURCH, AS REMODELED IN 1847

school on the southwest corner of Queen and White Oak streets.

The two congregations continued together until 1872, when the Reformed congregation purchased the property interest of the Lutheran. Though a union church, each congregation retained their distinctive name, but upon separation and receiving separate charters the Lutherans adopted the name First Evangelical Lutheran, and the Reformed, Christ Reformed.

Upon their separation from the union church, the First Evangelical Lutheran congregation erected a modest stone church on Main street, the cornerstone of which was laid July 28, 1872. John D. Biever and wife, members of the congregation, built and donated to the congregation a handsome parsonage and sexton house.



Photo by Beckley

OLD LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CEMETERY
Where the Village Fathers Sleep

Christ Reformed congregation continued to worship in the old church building, which had been remodeled in 1847. In 1903, the old building was razed, having endured a century, and a new one erected on the old site. Two years later the congregation erected a parsonage.

The congregation of the United Brethren in Christ was organized in 1823 by Rev. Jacob Erb. For some years prior to this Rev. Felix Light had held services in the town, making Annville one of the early preaching stations of that denomination, but the class was not regularly organized until this date. The congregation worshiped in a stone building, an old Mennonite meeting house,* at the western end of town, until 1860.

* There were a number of these old meeting houses scattered throughout this section. Because of the unprogressiveness of these people the congregations declined, and the United Brethren became active, gathering in the younger people, these meeting houses naturally fell into their possession. This was the case with Kauffman's meeting house, and with the Mennonite meeting house in Annville.

when the present building was erected. The congregation erected a parsonage in 1883.

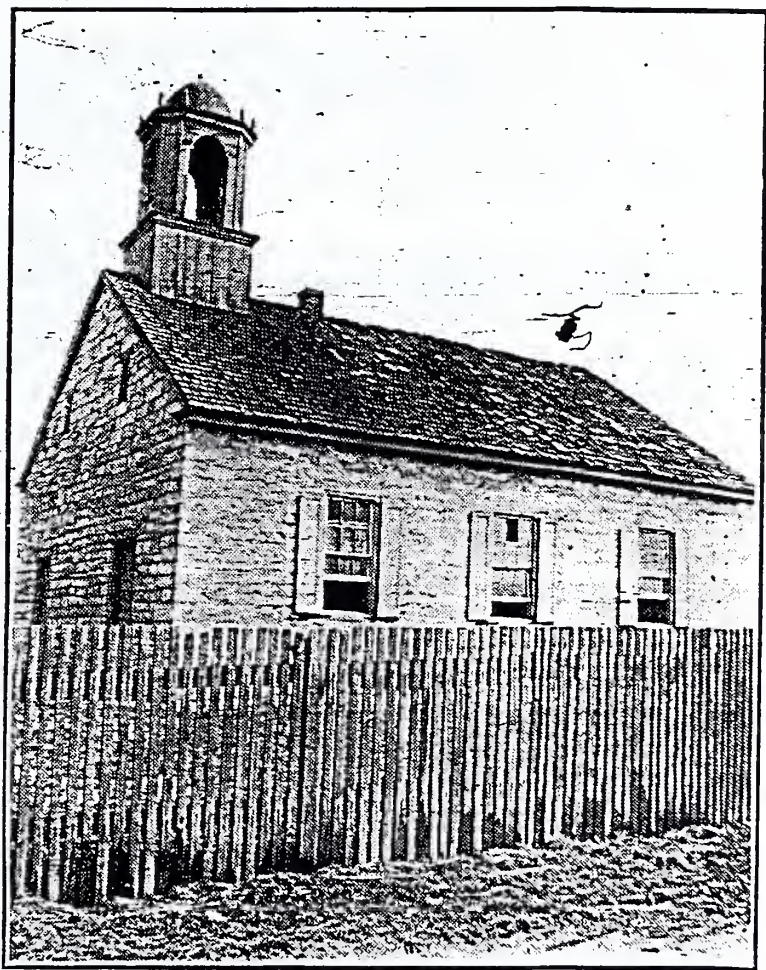


Photo by Beckley

UNION BETHEL CHURCH
(Church of God)

This denomination has several other churches in these townships; Brightbill's meeting house, erected in 1842; Kauffman's meeting house, erected in 1847, and churches at Bellegrove and the Water Works.

A congregation of the Church of God was organized in Annville in 1835. Among the people of the town it was known as "Die Weinbrenner Kirche." They built a small church south of Queen street, but the congregation declined and passed out of existence many years ago.

A congregation of the Evangelical Association was organized in Annville in 1841, and the following year they erected a stone and brick church on North King street, which, in 1896, was totally demolished by a terrific wind storm. They then erected a brick building near the old site.

In 1893 the Esher-Bowman-Dubbs controversy in the Evangelical Conference caused a split in the congregation, consequent upon which a United Evangelical congregation was organized. This congregation in 1894 erected a frame church building on North White Oak street.

There is also an Evangelical church at Steelstown, in North Annville.

In 1866, Rev. B. W. Schmauk, pastor of Salem Lutheran Church, Lebanon, gathered together a number of Lutherans in Annville and vicinity, at the time not closely affiliated with any church organization. Services were held in the old Church of God until 1869, when, at a meeting of the members held at the residence of Jacob Shertzer, the congregation was regularly organized and adopted the name of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Shertzer donated a lot of ground upon which the congregation erected their first church. The congregation, having outgrown the accommodations afforded by this building, erected a handsome brick building on North White

Oak street, to which an addition was built in 1897. The congregation is connected with Salem Church, Lebanon.

Other churches are the United Zion's Children, located north of the town, erected in 1887; the United Christian Church, on Church street, erected in 1889; the German Baptist, on Maple avenue, erected in 1906.

In June 1907, efforts were made to establish an Episcopal mission in Annville.

Several of these churches own and control cemeteries, the oldest of which is the Lutheran and Reformed cemetery, opened in 1804.

The city of Brooklyn has been called the "City of Churches." But it is outrivaled by Annville. While Brooklyn has one church for every 2500 of population (census of 1900), Annville has one church for every 250 of population.

III. Education.

True to German characteristics, our ancestors early took measures for the education of the young. It has been proven that the percentage of illiteracy was less among the German immigrants than among those of any other nationality.

The early schools were of three classes: charity, individual or community schools. The charity schools were managed by a corporation in England and Philadelphia. There were no charity schools in Annville township. The early schools were either individual or community schools.

Individual schools were those conducted by the tutor solely for his own profit, and were usually held in the residence of the tutor.

Community schools were those organized and conducted by the people of a particular community. This was the most common form of school in the country districts.

In the early schools in Annville township the instruction was entirely in German; however in later years English branches were added. It is said that the instruction in English was so meager that when it became compulsory, on the establishment of the public schools, the teacher was often obliged to hear and explain the lessons in German as the pupils were not sufficiently conversant with English to understand what was being taught.

One of the oldest schools—probably the oldest—in Annville township was the Humberger school, so called because it was located on land secured or purchased from Henry Humberger, and located on the road leading from Bunker Hill to Annville, near the southeastern arm of the Big Dam, near Water House. When it was established is not known. The building was of logs and served for both school purposes and as a residence for the teacher. The building was of singular construction, with the kitchen in the center, with doors opening into the other apartments of the house. One side of the house was devoted exclusively to school purposes. The course of study was in German until about 1837, when through the influence of William Lindsay Black* and others, English was introduced.

About 1843 it was found necessary to erect a new building, and the association controlling the school purchased from Henry Humberger a tract of land not far distant from the old school building, but on the road leading from Heilmendale to the Water Works.

The first teacher in this new building was William Elliott, who was succeeded by Augustus Huber, both of whom taught in English and German. The next teacher was Daniel Sheetz, who taught in English only. A tuition fee of three cents per

* William Lindsay Black was a sailor in the English navy. Just prior to the War of 1812, the discipline on English ships became so severe that many of the sailors deserted. Being under such discipline and coming into the port of New York, Mr. Black with others deserted their ship. At the call of the United States government for troops to serve in the war, Mr. Black enlisted in a regiment from New York. After the war he located in Annville (North) township, near Heilmendale, where he conducted a general store.

day for each pupils was charged. Among the patrons of this school were the Ashmeads, Bensons, Elliotts, Heans, Maguires, Bogers, Heilmans, Snavelys, Sherks, Hubers, Blacks, Hennings, Fernslers and others.

Another early school was established about 1800, by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipping at the old Hill Church and was located about a quarter of a mile northwest of the Hill Church, on land purchased from Jacob Keller. This building also was used as a residence for the tutor, whose family occupied the first floor, while the school was on the second floor, which was reached by a stairway on the outside of the building. The school was abolished about 1838 on account of the public schools drawing away its patronage.

Many years ago there was an individual school located between the Water Works and Bellegrove, but its history and the name of its proprietor has not been learned:

In the early years of the nineteenth century there were schools in the southern part of the township, one where Brightbill's meeting house now stands, and one farther east on the Horseshoe Pike.

Prior to 1800 Squire Daniel Stroh conducted an individual school located on the corner of Queen and Chestnut streets, Annville. At his death he was succeeded by his son, Daniel Stroh, Jr., who also was a Justice of the Peace. The younger Squire Stroh erected a brick building on Cherry street and removed his school thither, but discontinued it on the adoption of the public school system.

Miss Stambaugh, a maiden lady, earned her livelihood by conducting a private school on White Oak street. The school was discontinued at her death, about sixty years ago.

In 1804 the Lutheran and Reformed congregations in Annville established a parochial school, located on the corner of

Queen and White Oak streets. The school was open not only to the children of these congregations, but to all who paid the required fee. The instruction was, at first, entirely in German, but in 1815 English branches were added to the course of study. This was the first school in the community to teach English. The school continued until 1849 when, from lack of patronage, it passed out of existence.

Realizing the necessity of a higher course of instruction than was afforded by any of the schools in Annville, a company composed of John Sherter, Adam Ulrich, Leonard Heilig and others, in 1834 established the Annville Academy. This institution was well patronized not only by the people of Annville but by students from other States.

In 1859 the Academy property and interests were purchased by Prof. Daniel Balsbaugh, who erected a new brick building and continued the school until his death. The property was then purchased by George Rigler, Rudolph Herr, Jacob Shertzer and John Bachman. Under their management the school was continued until 1865, when the building and grounds were donated to Lebanon Valley College.

Lebanon Valley College is an institution of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, and was established and located in Annville in 1866. In February, 1866, the institution was chartered by the State, and the faculty was organized with Thomas R. Vickroy as president, and E. Benj. Bierman as principal of the normal department.

In 1867 a second building was erected on additional ground purchased. This building was destroyed by fire on Christmas eve, 1904.

Then dawned the day of Greater Lebanon Valley College, and the institution which originally occupied two buildings now is accommodated in six commodious and well appointed buildings.

The inauguration of the public school system came with the division of Annville township in 1845. It was strongly opposed by many people, principally in the country districts, because those people had the means to educate their children and were loath to exchange their schools for something new and untried, while the majority of the people in the town could ill afford to send their children to school.

At the February election the question was submitted to the voters of the township whether or not they would adopt the system. At that time the country districts could outvote the town provided they stood united. But a providential snow-storm the night preceding the election, drifting and making impassable the roads, prevented the country people from attending the election, which was held in the town. The town people found little opposition at the polls, and the election resulted in a victory for the public school system.

School-houses were erected in both country and town as found necessary. The first buildings in the town were located one on North King street and one on Manheim street, which latter building is still used for school purposes. These buildings becoming inadequate in 1873, both sides erected new buildings, which have since been remodeled and improved.

Annville township has at present twelve schools, including a central high school; North Annville has eight, and South Annville has seven schools. The course of study in these schools is equal to that of any other district of equal population.

IV. Trade.

The life of a community consists in its business and social activity. Socially the early settlers of Annville were in free intercourse with each other, for there were no ceremonial niceties or cold formalities of etiquette to be observed. They were not rude, however, or discourteous; courtesy is not mere polite-

ness, nor does a seeming lack of politeness imply rudeness. These Germans brought with them from the Fatherland their simple "Höflichkeit," which is always warm-hearted courtesy, rather than polished, hypocritical formalism.

Social intercourse is necessary to business intercourse. In the early years it did not require very much capital to do business. The people were largely farmers and farm laborers; the laborer giving his services for the necessities of life and a small amount of money. The farmer also bartered his produce to merchant and manufacturer for their wares, and in these transactions money always was a minor consideration. Money was not then an absolute necessity, as all clothing was home-made from homespun goods; houses rented from \$15 to \$25 a year, and it was not fashionable to set forth ostentation. Such articles as could not be manufactured by the people themselves were readily secured in the neighboring town of Lebanon.

The farmers were not dependent entirely upon local trade. Within a few years after clearing the land their crops became larger than could be consumed by the people in this community. The surplus was usually taken to market at Philadelphia, the trip thither being made by wagon train. In the fall of each year the farmers organized parties of ten to fifteen, each driving a four-horse team, and journeyed to Philadelphia. The time consumed in going and returning, with some time for trading in the city, was usually from ten to fourteen days. As late as fifty years ago it was still customary with a few farmers to make this annual journey. Returning the farmers were laden with wares and goods which they sold to the people at a profit. This trade was carried on to such an extent by Adam Ulrich that his place came to be regarded as a small general store.

In the days when long journeys were made by wagon, hotels along the way were a great convenience. The first hotel in Annville was located at the corner of Main and Mill streets and

When this hostelry was established is not known, but from the was kept by Lewis Shally and later by a man named Nascht. best information obtainable the date might be set at about 1785 or earlier.*

Another early hotel in Annnville was located on Main near

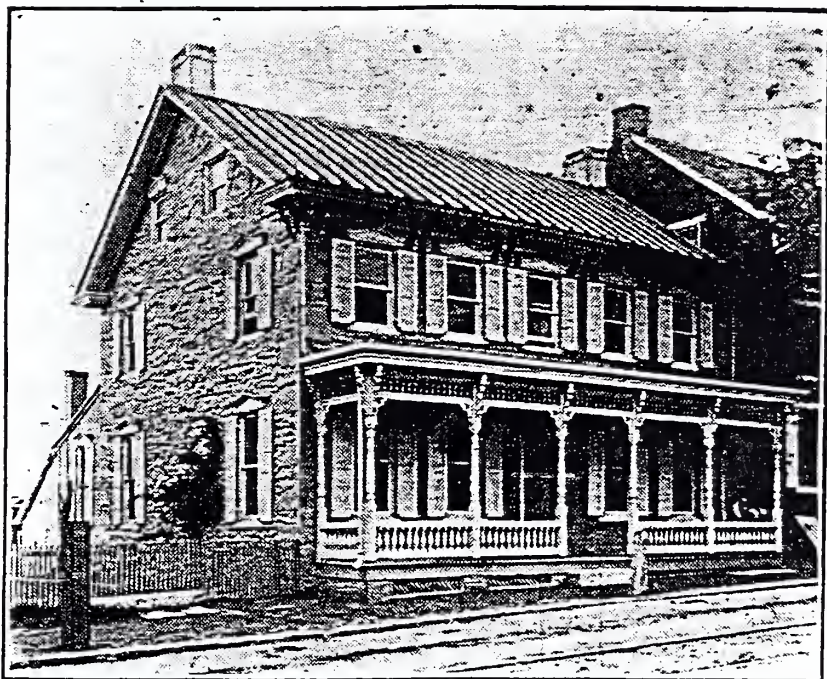


Photo by A. B. Graybill

LOUIS GILBERT'S HOTEL

Where Martin Van Buren was entertained. This building was recently remodeled, the only change to the front being the addition of the porch. On the east side was a large double gate closing the driveway to the barn. The partition between the rooms on the first floor, west side, could be drawn to the ceiling, thus throwing the entire side of the house into one room for the purpose of entertainment and dancing

* I have been informed by a friend now seventy odd years of age, that when he was a boy this hotel was still doing business and it was then said that it had already existed for about fifty years.

King street, and was conducted by Lewis Gilbert. Here in 1839 Martin Van Buren stopped for refreshment and to greet the people while on his way to Lebanon. The hotel was then known as an old public house. The building still stands and is in excellent condition.

In 1845 there were five hotels in the little town. This number has, however, been decreased by one, there being at present but four.

Many people of the town owned large lots of ground and raised their own vegetables; many also kept a cow; as late as 1875 there were still about seventy-five families in the town who kept a cow. As opportunity offered these lots were sold off for building purposes, making the people more dependent upon the farmer for vegetables and produce, which were purchased through the general merchant. This mode became burdensome to the merchant, and in order to relieve the situation Jacob Kendig in the spring of 1890 established a market on Lancaster street. This market did not receive the merited patronage and was soon abandoned. The former condition reigned for some years, or until about 1905 when H. H. and C. E. Shenk established a second market which is still in progress and is well patronized.

The first fifty years of Annville's history was passed without any particular business activity except, perhaps, the meat market established by John Sweigard Imboden in 1779. This meat market continued active until about 1810, when John Smith, Mr. Imboden's successor, discontinued business and removed to Canada.

With the growth of the town came opportunity for business venture. The people found it inconvenient to go to Lebanon to make their purchases; the opportunity for establishing a general store was ripe. Shortly after 1800 John Shertzer, a keen-sighted business man, opened a general store on Market Square.

The store after passing through various hands is now conducted by H. L. Kinports and Bro. Other stores of various kinds were established at later periods, until today almost everything necessary to human comfort and happiness can be purchased in Annvile.

A few corporations or combinations of capital, are operating among us. These are: Two insurance companies, a building and loan association, a water company, an ice company and an electric company; this latter supplying light and power to the neighboring towns of Palmyra and Cleona.

The business of the community is conducted through two banks, the Annvile National, capital \$100,000, and the People's Deposit Bank, capital, \$50,000.

The Annvile Postoffice, which was established in 1811, plays a very important part in the transaction of business. This is an office of the third class, and from it emanate three rural free delivery routes.

V. Industries.

This community is entirely an industrial community, the great capitalist and gentleman of leisure not being found here. Though farming was the principal industry, yet the farmer could not get along without skilled mechanical labor. The miller, the blacksmith, the builder and the wheelwright were among the first craftsmen to appear here. Grist mills and smithies are numerous throughout the townships.

Many farmers distilled their own liquor and prior to 1800 there were five distilleries in the townships.

Weaving was the earliest and for many years the principal industry in the town. The first of the weavers was Peter Becker, who conducted an establishment in 1768. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Andrew Carsnitz, who was succeeded by his son-in-law, Joseph Sargent. Heinrich Bodenhorn and Joseph

Smith also conducted weaving establishments as late as 1840. These men wove fancy rugs and counterpanes, but Joseph Smith, the last of the great weavers of the town, also wove cloth from which clothing was made, and conducted a dyeing works in connection with his establishment.

Rifle barrels were manufactured at "die Boremühl" prior to the Revolutionary War. Of this place no authentic history has yet been obtained.

Pianos were manufactured in Annville by John Shertzer, prior to 1800, two of which are said to be still in existence.

Some time prior to 1799 Hans Dietrich Biever located in Annville and established a tannery. Business was continued after his death by his sons, Samuel and John D., and later by Seibert and Metz, until 1885, when the old tannery was closed forever. The leather tanned was of excellent quality.

Philip Stein, upon his location in Annville, shortly after 1800, opened a hat factory, which was continued by his son, Daniel, until his death in 1885. The product of this factory had a wide reputation.

John Arndt also, in 1850, opened a hat factory, but discontinued business after a few years.

Jacob Light had located on his farm a forge, known as New Market Forge, for the manufacture of commercial iron. After his death his sons, Cyrus, Henry and John, continued the business until their removal to Lebanon in 1870, and the forge ceased its production.

In 1812 several gentlemen headed by a Mr. Heintzelman, of Lancaster, established a cotton mill at the place known as the Factory Dam, in North Annville. The company carried a capital stock of \$96,000, but suffering severe losses through an unsettled tariff, they discontinued their business about 1848. Their product was considered equal in quality to any manufactured in the country.

The first shoe factory in Annville was started at an early date by Samuel Auchenbach and Son, who manufactured boots and shoes. Their factory was considered a large concern, giving employment to thirty men. Their goods were entirely hand-made and enjoyed a reputation far beyond the borders of Annville; but with the advent of the machine-made goods this firm was forced out of business about 1875.

From 1841 to 1875 the firm of Maus and Reedy manufactured threshing machines and iron castings in Annville.

For many years Rev. John Stamm operated a furniture factory in Annville. The place was known as "die Drehmühl." The infirmities of old age caused Mr. Stamm to discontinue business in 1890.

The Daisy Shirt Company, of which J. H. Kinports was president, was organized in 1890, with a capital stock of \$10,500. Owing to a lack of laborers to execute orders, the company closed business in 1897.

In 1903 John A. Dietzler and Co. located a harness factory in Annville, which was removed to Lebanon the following year.

In 1898 A. Reeder Ferriday, of Harrisburg, established a paper box factory in Annville, which the following year was sold to Jos. H. Kreider and C. M. Coover. This firm desiring better business advantages, removed to Lebanon in 1904.

These industries have all passed away, but others have come to take their place. The greatest among these is the A. S. Kreider Shoe Company. This company had its origin as an individual concern when the factory was first located in Annville in 1895, in which year 76,482 pairs of shoes were made. The firm passed through various changes until 1904, when a company was organized and incorporated under the title of The A. S. Kreider Shoe Co. The original frame building has been torn away and replaced by a large brick building. This

concern gives employment to upwards of 400 men and women. There are but few factories in the United States the output of which exceeds that of this factory.

Branch factories were established at Elizabethtown in 1901; Palmyra in 1904, and Middletown in 1908. The total number of hands employed in these factories is over 800, making a pay roll of over \$25,000 a month.

In 1897 Hermann, Aukam & Co. established a handkerchief factory in the town, giving employment to about 200 hands.

About 1900 A. R. Kreider & Bro. established a hosiery mill, with a branch factory in Lebanon, which was opened in 1905.

In 1841 John N. Smith started the manufacture of bricks and furnished the bricks for the Annville school houses and many dwellings. This industry is still carried on at the old yard by David A. Seibert.

The lime and limestone trade began probably about 1860, among the first to quarry stone and burn lime being William Biever. Under Jos. H. Kreider and Samuel L. Brightbill the industry was highly developed until the panic of 1892 forced them to cease operation. In 1902 Jacob B. Millard purchased the quarries with the adjoining land and continues their operation. The stone quarried here contains 96 to 98 per cent. carbonate of lime, one-half per cent. magnesium, and a small percentage of other substances.

The Annville Fertilizing Company ships large quantities of ground lime and limestone for fertilizing purposes.

Printing is a mechanical art, properly belonging to education. The town managed to get along many years without a public press. About 1860 William J. Burnside established the first printing house in Annville. Beside doing commercial and job printing, Mr. Burnside, while a professor at the Annville Academy, in 1863, published the Annville Student's Monthly, a

journal devoted to education. This venture, however, was shortlived, and Annville was left again without a printery.

In 1878 John M. Hoffa established the *Londonerry Gazette* at Palmyra, but after a year sold the outfit to George A. Fleming, who transferred the publication to Annville and named it the *Annville Gazette*. In 1881 A. L. Groff purchased the *Gazette* and continued its publication until 1885, when he removed to Harrisburg, and the *Annville Gazette* passed out of existence.

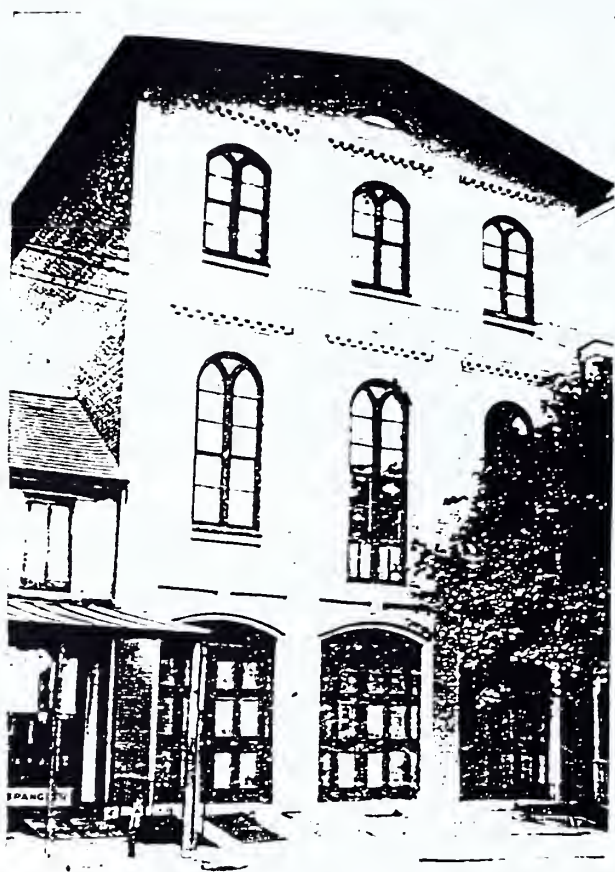
In 1887 Joseph H. Kreider purchased the type and presses of the defunct *Gæzette* and began to issue the *Annville Journal*, which he continued until 1903, when he sold the printing plant to the Journal Publishing Co., (H. H. & C. E. Shenk). The *Journal* is independent in politics and is issued every Saturday morning.

In 1894 the Sunbeams Publishing Company was organized and established a large printing house in Annville. From this house were issued two monthly magazines, *Sunbeams for Little Folks* and *Sunbeams Young People*. They also published the *New Era*, a weekly newspaper. On account of financial difficulties the plant was closed down and later sold to the Griffin & Nuneviller Company, who sold the material piece by piece, at public sale.

A. C. M. Hiester established a job printing house about 1886, and does all kinds of job and book printing.

VI. Organizations.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Annville fire department dates back to a time beyond the recollection of any one now living. The first known is that the citizens had purchased a hand engine and erected an engine house on the corner of King street and Lebanon alley. This engine having become useless was taken out of town, saturated with oil and burned. The town



Courtesy of Dr. L. Shiller

TOWN HALL

then purchased the hand engine known as the "Always Ready."

There was no regularly organized company, but the necessity of such an organization becoming apparent the Fairmount Fire Company was organized, who purchased a new hand engine, bearing their name. The company removed to the brick building on South Lancaster street, on the rear of Dr. Earnest's property, where they remained until the completion of the Town Hall when they removed thither. In the meantime the old building on King street fell into decay from neglect.

A series of fires with which the company was unable to cope, proved the necessity of better fire-fighting apparatus, and another hand engine, the Quittapahilla, was added to the equipment.

Then came a period when the citizens of Annnville were not troubled with fires, and during that time the Fairmount Company peacefully passed out of existence.

The destruction of the Flickinger property in 1881 again impressed the people with the necessity of an organized fire company, and the Rescue Fire Company was organized by the young men of the town. This company at first was subjected to a great deal of ridicule on account of the youth of its members, but the town gave them financial support and a steam fire engine and additional apparatus were purchased. The youth who first organized this company are now men full grown and well versed in handling fire apparatus. This company has done noble service, though suffering many handicaps.

WASHINGTON BAND.—The first musical organization in Annnville was the Washington Cornet Band. This band was organized in 1858, in Forney's furniture warehouse. John H. Ulrich was the first leader and instructor. In 1876 the band was chartered by the court of Lebanon county. This band enjoyed the honor of having serenaded a President of the United States and a Governor of our State.

In 1891, the personnel having been changed considerably, dis-

agreements arose within the organization and they disbanded. At various times efforts were made to revive the old band, all of which proved futile. In 1907, however, an entirely new organization was effected under the leadership of Joseph Carmany, which assumed the name of Washington Cornet Band. The organization is composed of young men, and bids fair to win popularity.

CITIZENS' BAND.—In 1878 a number of local musicians met in the music store of David Radabaugh and effected an organization known as the Citizens' Band. In 1887 the organization disbanded and was reorganized under the name of Germania Band. In 1891 the organization again disbanded and has not been reorganized. David Radabaugh had been the leader and instructor during its entire existence.

A number of secret societies have been organized in the town.

Quittapahilla Lodge, No. 335, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized November 11, 1848. In connection with this Lodge may be mentioned the Odd Fellows Hall. This hall was built in 1857 by a stock company of citizens, the Odd Fellows holding \$2000 worth of stock. The first floor contains the fire apparatus of the town; the second floor is a public auditorium, and the third floor is occupied by various orders. Owing to the debts of the corporation the hall was sold at sheriff's sale and purchased by the Odd Fellows, who are the sole owners. The first floor was then leased to the town for a period of ninety-nine years.

Washington Camp, No. 87, Patriotic Order Sons of America, was organized February 7, 1868.

Annvile Lodge, No. 403, Knights of Pythias, was organized August 8, 1873.

Coleman Post, No. 467, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized December 13, 1884.

Annville Council, No. 954, Junior Order United American Mechanics, was organized September 11, 1893.

Camp No. 16, Patriotic Order of Americans, was organized May 5, 1900.

Frances E. Willard Council, No. 54, Daughters of America, was organized February 14, 1901.

Cayugas Tribe, No. 103, Improved Order of Red Men, was organized December 10, 1903.

VII. Conclusion.

In conclusion: The evidence is now before you, and judge ye whether Annville be worthy of the place she occupies in the county and in the hearts of her citizens. Linking event to event, we may truly say of Annville that the wilderness and solitary places have been made glad and the desert now blossoms as the rose.

True-progress always implies an incompleted task, and so upon our present incompleteness shall be erected that which in course of time shall be a greater Annville—greater far, we hope, than is today conceived of.

Each day adds a page to our history, and as this also is incomplete, it is hoped an abler chronicler may arise who shall do full justice to our beloved Annville, that she may take her proper place among the towns of our county.

APPENDIX

The following list contains the names of those citizens of North Annville, South Annville and Annville townships, who served their country during the Civil War:

Co. K, 93d Regiment.

Auchtenbach, William, corporal, Oct. 2, 1861; Feb. 25, 1862, died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, July 15, 1862.

Bailor, Daniel, private, Oct. 24, 1861.

Bailor, John A., private, Feb. 29, 1864, to June 27, 1865. Wounded at Wilderness.

Bender, Henry, private, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged Oct. 11, 1862.

Bishop, John, private, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged Oct. 24, 1862.

Christ, Josiah, private, Oct. 21, 1861. Wounded at Fair Oaks.

Daugherty, Eli, captain, Oct. 21, 1861; resigned Nov. 18, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks.

Eberly, John, private, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged Dec. 27, 1862.

Fegan, Daniel, corporal, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged Aug. 2, 1862. Wounded at Fair Oaks.

Fegan, Henry H., corporal, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865. Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House and at Petersburg.

Firestein, George W., private, Oct. 21, 1861; died of wounds received at Fair Oaks, June 4, 1862.

Fink, Frederick, private, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged June 11, 1862.

Funk, Daniel F., private, Oct. 21, 1861.

Funk, Martin, private, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged Feb. 25, 1862.

Gruber, David A., Oct. 21, 1861; promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant; to Captain; mustered out June 27, 1865. Wounded at Warwick, Fair Oaks and Petersburg.

Grumbine, Moses, private, Oct. 21, 1861; killed at Fair Oaks May 31, 1862.

Low, Peter, private, Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865.

- Miller, John C., sergeant, Oct. 21, 1862; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Wounded at Fair Oaks and Salem Heights.
- Nye, Adam, private, March 17, 1864; died of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, July 4, 1864.
- Nye, Henry, private, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Wounded at Wilderness.
- Nye, Joseph, private, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1864.
- Rosenberger, John, private, March 1, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865.
- Runkel, Amos, corporal, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.
- Saylor, William H., private, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Wounded at Wilderness.
- Shaud, John, private, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged 1863. Wounded at Fair Oaks.
- Shay, Simon, corporal, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House.
- Sheffey, Levi, corporal, Oct. 21, 1861; promoted to sergeant, to first sergeant; mustered out June 27, 1865. Wounded at Chancellorsville.
- Showers, Cyrus, private, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Wounded at Fair Oaks.
- Showers, Jeremiah, private, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Wounded at Opequan.
- Troxel, John H., private, Oct. 21, 1861.
- Troxel, Noah, private, Oct. 21, 1861; missing in action at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862.
- Walters, Andrew, private, Oct. 21, 1861; missing in action at Salem Heights, May 3, 1863.
- Walters, Samuel, corporal, promoted to sergeant; mustered out June 27, 1865. Wounded and prisoner May 3 to 11, 1863.
- Ward, John H., sergeant, Oct. 21, 1861; discharged Nov. 29, 1862.
Wounded at Fair Oaks.
- Ward, Simon G., private, Oct. 21, 1861.
- Wertz, John H., private, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.
Wounded at Opequan.
- Xander, Hiram, corporal, Oct. 21, 1861; mustered out June 27, 1865.

Under Other Commands.

- Ault, Henry, private, Co. C, 7th Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves, May 27, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Dec. 17, 1864.
- Ault, Henry, sergeant, Co. C, 173d (6th Cav.), Sept. 19, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865. Wounded at Opequan.

Berry, John A., corporal, Co. E, 163d (18th Cav.), Sept. 17, 1862, to June 14, 1865.

Baer, Simon P., private, Battery H, 3d Pa. Light Artillery.

Baker, Isaac W., sergeant, Co. C, 208th, August 31, 1864, to June 1, 1865.

Bender, John H., private, Co. C, 173rd, Oct. 29, 1862; discharged Aug. 18, 1863.

Betz, Henry, private, Co. C, 162d (7th Cav.), Sept. 19, 1863; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 24, 1865. Wounded at Trevillian Station.

Betz, Michael, saddler, Co. E, 162d (7th Cav.), Sept. 19, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Beyerle, Henry, private, Co. K, 209th, Aug. 31, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865.

Bishop, Daniel, private Co. F, 64th (4th Cav.), July 30, 1862; mustered out July 1, 1865. Prisoner from Oct. 12, 1863, to Dec. 2, 1864.

Black, John H., private, Co. C, 173d, Nov. 7, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.

Bolton, Amos S., corporal, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.

Boltz, Stephen W., first lieutenant, Co. C, 173d, Nov. 1, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.

Boltz, John H., private, Co. C, 208th, Sept. 16, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865.

Bordner, William H., first-sergeant, Co. C, 208th, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865.

Brewer, John H., corporal, Co. I, 107th, Feb. 14, 1862.

Carmany, Joseph, private, Co. F, 93d, Oct. 28, 1861; discharged Nov. 24, 1862; re-enlisted Feb. 29, 1863; mustered out June 27, 1865.

Clark, Alfred, private, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862; discharged August, 1863.

Clouser, Jacob, private, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., May 27, 1862; discharged March 27, 1865. Prisoner from May 6, 1864, to March 1, 1865.

Corl, Alfred, corporal, Co. F, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862; mustered out Aug. 17, 1863. Also first lieutenant Co. C, 208th, Sept. 9, 1864; mustered out June 3, 1865.

Demmie, Adam, private, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.

Dillman, Henry, private, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., May 27, 1862; prisoner and died at Richmond, Jan. 3, 1863.

Dubbs, Jonathan, private, Co. G, 5th, April 29, 1861; discharged July 25, 1861. Also Co. A, 93d, Oct. 1, 1861; discharged Sept. 18, 1862.

- Ebersole, John A., private, Co. F, 93d, Feb. 29, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865.
- Ebright, John A., private, Co. F, 4th Cav., Oct. 29, 1861; mustered out Nov. 2, 1864.
- Eisenhower, Rudolph, private, Co. A, 93d, Feb. 4, 1863; on furlough at muster out. Wounded at Wilderness.
- Elliott, David C., second lieutenant, Co. C, 173d, Nov. 1, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.
- Fegan, Daniel, first sergeant, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.
- Fegan, Joseph K., private, Co. C, 208th, Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865.
- Filey, Charles, bugler, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Forney, W. J., corporal, Co. I, 127th, Aug. 13, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
- Fox, J. William, private, Co. A, 14th Cav.
- Frank, John H., corporal, Co. K, 209th, Aug. 25, 1864; discharged May 31, 1865.
- Fulmer, Wendling, private, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., May 27, 1862; transferred to 190th Regiment.
- Funk, Adam P., musician, Co. A, 93d, Sept. 21, 1861; discharged Oct. 29, 1862.
- Funk, Amos, private, Co. F, 93d, Feb. 24, 1864; killed at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.
- Funk, Joseph M., corporal, Co. B, 87th, Sept. 14, 1861; absent at muster out. Wounded at Wilderness.
- Gamble, William, private, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 5, 1865.
- Getz, Jacob, private, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1864.
- Gherst, Milton A., private, Co. A, 14th Cav.
- Grumbein, William, assistant surgeon, 81st Regt., Feb. 18, 1864; mustered out July 18, 1864.
- Hauer, Peter, corporal, Co. A, 93d, Sept. 21, 1864.
- Heitz, David F., corporal, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 4, 1865.
- Henry, Joseph H., captain, Co. C, 173d, Nov. 1, 1862; mustered out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Imboden, George H., private, Co. C, 208th, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865.

- Kieffer, Reuben H., corporal, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Kindt, Anthony, private, Co. I, 127th, Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 31, 1863.
- Kern, William H., private, Co. K, 209th, Aug. 28, 1861; discharged May 31, 1865.
- Klick, Isaac, corporal, Co. I, 173d, Nov. 2, 1862; mustered out Aug. 7, 1863.
- Lessley, Isaac, private, Co. K, 200th, Sept. 14, 1864; discharged Sept. 12, 1865. Wounded in action.
- Lessley, John, private, Co. I, 127th, Aug. 13, 1862; mustered out May 29, 1863.
- Lowry, Samuel, private, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Mark, Amos, private, Co. B, 173d, Oct. 30, 1862; mustered out Aug. 17, 1863.
- Martin, William, corporal, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 3, 1861; discharged Sept. 5, 1862. Also Co. C, 173d, Nov. 2, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.
- Matterness, John, corporal, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862; mustered out Aug. 17, 1863. Also sergeant Co. C, 208th, Sept. 8, 1864, to June 1, 1865.
- Matterness, William H., private, Co. I, 107th, Feb. 18, 1862; mustered out July 13, 1865. Captured at Weldon Railroad, Aug. 19, 1864.
- Maulfair, Levi, private, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862.
- McCorkle, William, sergeant, Co. C, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Miller, Christopher, sergeant, Co. B, 173d, Oct. 29, 1863; mustered out Aug. 17, 1864.
- Miller, David F., corporal, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1863; mustered out Aug. 17, 1864.
- Meily, Isaac, private, Co. F, 4th Cav., Oct. 29, 1861; died 1862.
- Meisseman, William M., second lieutenant, Co. G, 5th, April 20, 1861.
- Noll, John, private, Co. B, 3d Pa. Light Artillery.
- Pfanmiller, Rudolph, private Co. H, 39th N. Y. Vol., enlisted 1863; discharged 1864.
- Phreaner, Samuel, private, Co. B, 173d, Oct. 30, 1862; discharged Nov. 28, 1862.
- Reinhart, John K., corporal, Co. C, 208th, Sept. 8, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865.
- Roth, Allen, sergeant, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.

- Sanders, Jacob, private, Co. I, 107th, Feb. 4, 1862; discharged March 7, 1865.
- Saylor, William L., private, Co. I, 3d Cav., Sept. 2, 1862; discharged May 6, 1865. Wounded at Petersburg and Hatch's Run.
- Seabold, Josiah H., private, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Seabold, Samuel, private, Co. E, 93d, March 18, 1864; in hospital at muster out. Wounded at Spottsylvania Court House.
- Seabold, William S., private, Co. C, 208th, Sept. 13, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865.
- Sargent, Henry, private, Co. C, 4th Cav., Sept. 19, 1862; sick at muster out.
- Shaffer, Christian, sergeant, Co. F, 4th Cav., Jan. 1, 1864; mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Shenk, Rudolph, private, Co. C, 209th, Sept. 13, 1864; discharged May 28, 1865. Wounded at Petersburg.
- Shenk, David O., commissary sergeant, 173d, Oct. 28, 1862; mustered out Aug. 8, 1863.
- Short, Joseph, private, Co. C, 7th Cav., Oct. 29, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1865.
- Siegrist, William B., private, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 29, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.
- Sourwein, Michael, private, Co. C, 149th, Aug. 19, 1862; mustered out June 21, 1865. Wounded at Petersburg.
- Speraw, Henry H., private, Co. C, 208th, Sept. 13, 1864; mustered out June 1, 1865.
- Stroh, Michael, farrier, Co. F, 4th Cav., Sept. 19, 1861.
- Thompkins, Levi, private, Co. A, 93d, Sept. 2, 1862; transferred to Co. F.
- Tobias, Joseph, private, Co. C, 8th Cav., Sept. 19, 1862; mustered out June 1, 1865.
- Troxel, Jacob, private, Co. F, 200th, Sept. 1, 1864; killed at Petersburg, April 2, 1865.
- Turpin, Samuel L., private Co. A, 14th Cav.
- Uhler, William, private, Co. I, 107th, Feb. 4, 1862; discharged March 7, 1865.
- Ulrich, John H., private, Co. F, 4th Cav., Sept. 21, 1861; mustered out July 1, 1865.
- Ulrich, William L., private, Co. E, 50th; killed at Petersburg, June 17, 1865.
- Umberger, John, private, Co. K, 209th, Aug. 31, 1864; mustered out May 31, 1865.

Wagner, Michael, sergeant, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., May 27, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, May 5, 1864.

Walborn, Elijah, private, Co. F, 93d, Feb. 26, 1864; mustered out June 27, 1865. Wounded at Petersburg.

Walker, George H., Co. F, 4th Cav., died in prison at Millen, Ga., September, 1864.

Walter, Geo. F., corporal, Co. F, 200th, Sept. 1, 1864; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Walter, Jacob, private, Co. A, 104th, enlisted 1863; mustered out 1865.

Walter, John, private, Co. F, 200th, Aug. 29, 1864; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Walter, Peter A., private Co. H, 93d, Sept. 21, 1861; absent at muster out.

Warner, Joseph, private, Co. C, 7th Pa. Res., Aug. 26, 1862; discharged May 30, 1865. In Andersonville prison from May 5, 1864, to April 9, 1865.

Whitmoyer, Henry D., Co. D, 1st Pa. Light Artillery.

Youtz, David, private, Co. C, 173d, Oct. 20, 1862; discharged Aug. 17, 1863.

Co. F, 48th Regiment, Emergency Troops.

Captain—John Stamm.

Second Lieutenant—Henry H. Gelbach.

First Sergeant—Cornelius Smith.

Sergeants—Josiah Christ, John H. Ward.

Corporals—Isaac Beaver, John A. Heisey, Henry Hoverter, Peter Hower, Jacob Troxel, Israel Peter, Simon G. Ward.

PRIVATES.

Arndt, Chas. K.

Aston, William.

Beyerle, Henry.

Boyer, Henry.

Clouser, Henry C.

Dean, Collins.

Eberly, John.

Fisher, Henry.

Fox, Jacob.

Frank, John H.

Gherst, Milton A.

Herr, John H.

Huber, Benj. H.

Kinports, George W.

Miller, Henry.

Miller, Henry H.

Nowlen, Henry J.

Rudy, Curtis.

Seabold, William S.

Shaeffer, John.

Smith, David.

Snee, William S. S.

Speraw, Henry.

Stoeve, Tobias.

Troxel, William W.

Waltz, John G.

Wertz, William H.

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Other Emergency Troops.

11th Regt., Co. A—Corporal, Augustus Allwein; privates, Cyrus Bo-
ger, Henry A. Bodenhorn, Joseph H. Ehrman, Joseph K. Fegan, Adam
Funk, Theo. Fisher, David O. Shenk, William Siegrist, Adam S. Ul-
rich, Daniel D. Ulrich.

11th Regt., Co. B—Corporals, Thomas Loser, Christopher Miller.

Independent Cavalry—Corporal, Andrew Kreider.

48th Regt., Co. A—Second Lieutenant, Reuben Bishop; sergeants,
John Ebersole, David H. Sargent; privates, Joseph Carmany, Moses K.
Imboden, Joseph Kraemer, David Leedom, Isaac Lessley, Henry Nye,
Samuel Turpin.

Some of the men enlisted in emergency troops served two enlist-
ments, several of the above mentioned having also served in the 26th
Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia.

Spanish-American War.

Co. H, 4th Regt.—Howard G. Henry.

Other Commands—John Stoever, Adam Funk, Edwin Blouch.

U. S. Regulars—Warren Henry, Joseph Boltz, Morris Fink.

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